MEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1+ 1855.

ANTI-PROHIBITORY LAW STATE CONVENTION.

Syracuse, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855.

The Constitutional or Anti-Prohibitory Law convention met here at noon to day, and after effecting a bun-potary organization adjourned until 3 P. M. Upon reassembling, permanent officers were appointed as follows: H. G. Warner, president; vice-presidents, T. J. Bayard, F. Cezzens, Cyrus Edson, J. Baldwin, J. M. Johnston, L. B. Candid, M. H. Mandeville, thon, Foltz, Secretaires, Thomas P. Strong and R. S. Cushman.

Cushman.

Juege Warner on taking the chair, made brief reJuege Warner on taking the chair, made brief re-Juege Warner on tasting the cash, three dries remarks, substantially disarowing computation or restriction as a means of abrogating moral evils.

Mr. Vanderpool of Eric, moved the convention
adopt the State cancidates which one or another of the
parties have nominated.

Mr. Pillaye of Syrsouse, offered an amendment that

Mr Prima of State appointed to coafer with the State Liquor Dealers' convention now in session.

Mr. Vanderpool objected. Mr. Fowler of Orange, moved as a further amend-

Officers.

Upon this motion and the amendments a debate arose in which Messrs. Dillaye, Kirbourn, Clark, Vanderrool, Cozzens, Mandeville and Fowler, took part.

Mr. Fowler's amendment was passed amid great confusion, owing to the uncertainty of what was before the meeting.

Mr. Hendrickson moved to lay the whole subject that the whole support the president appointed the

on the table, whe eupon the president appointed the following committee: Messrs Bayard, Fowler, Dillaye, Badger, Strong, Clack, Mandeville and Brown.

laye, Bad, er, Strong, Clack, Mandeville and Brown.
Adjourned to 7 in the evening.
EVERING SESSION.

The convention at 7 o'clock this evening reasonbled, and af er waiting forty-five minutes rumors became prevalent that the two conference committees
could not agree, whereupon Messrs. Hendrickson,
Day on and Coales were appointed to ascertain when
the committee on conference would report.

At 8 o'clock, retaining, they reported that the committee on conference would report at 9 P. M., whereupon the convention adjourned for one hour.

mittee on conference would report at 9 P. M., whereupon the convention adjourned for one bour.

At 9 P. M., Mr Dit aye, from the committee on conference, seported the same candidates as those nominated by the Liquor Deaters' convention.

Mr. Whoseler then moved that a committee of three be appointed to invite the Liquor-dealers' convention to come and take part in the deliberations of this

convention.

Mr Coates deplored that none of the candidates had been selected from residents along the Erie rail-

Mr. Clark replied that persons in that locality had either not answered at all the interrogatories put to them by Mr. French, of the Liquer dealers' conven-tion, in regard to their views of a prohibitory law, or had answered adversely to the principles we main-

Mr. Vandersool was very severe in the selection of Mr. Vandersool was very severe in the selection of Mr. Ward instead of Mr. Hatch for Secretary of State, saying that Mr. Hatch was a supporter of Gov. Seymous, whereas Mr. Ward, by his opposition to Seymous, did not ceserve the nomication. His constituents would not respond to anything which goes against Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Fowler said his constituents along the Erie rairond were used to being neglected. They go for principles not mes.

principles not me a.

Mr. Vanderpool-I believe Gov. Seymour vetoed

the Liquor bill from principle. It is too late to refuse Mr. Disave believed all the nominees to be anti-

Mr. Dibase believed all the nominees to be anti-Profibitionsts, but the question was whether they were ask the best men. He deprecated the policy of New York and Brooklyn influence, and thought the sentiments of the inland districts should be deferred to, as they were more democratic.

Mr. Hendrickson here charged some members with ultrips, putitional objects.

Mr. Heborickson bete charged some members what ulterior political objects.

He was loudly called to order.

The chair thought Mr. Hendrickson very little if any cut of order.

Mr. Hendrickson—I move that no nominations be made except for judges of the Court of Appeals and attorney general, and ask the years and nays on the rection.

Mr White called for the previous question, to see whether the convention would ratify the report of the Committee.

Mr. Hendrickson again called for the yeas and nays

on his motion, when a reat confusion ensued.

Mr Costes moved for the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention nominate Messrs. Selden and Hill for judges of the Court of Appears, and make no further

Rejected amid thundering cheers by a vote of yeas,

47; nays, 60.

Mr Clark called for the previous question.

10:45 P. M — Motion made to adjourn, and lost.

The yeas and nays were now catted on accepting the report of the committee, when it passed by yeas

61, rays 41.

At 11 P. M. the convention voted that a committee of three wait upon the other convention and invite them to this ball.

At ten minutes past 11 the members of the Liquor-

Deslers' convention were usbered into the hall, and on motion of Mr. Fowler the ticket nominated by each convention was adopted by the joint convention, Col. French previously having made a congratulatory sueech.

Mr. Clark moved that a committee composed of one from each judicial district be appointed, with power to call a future convention and to fill vacancies.

The following is the committee: 1st district, John W. Carburt; Ild, F. S. Cozzens; Illd, R. S. Cashman; IVth, John Hustis; Vth, J. F. Kittle; VItt, L. Willoughby; VIIth, W. T. Lawrence; VIII, F. C. Rink, P. S. Cashman, IVth, J. S. Cashman, IVth, John Hustis; Vth, J. F. Kittle; VItt, L. Willoughby; VIIth, W. T. Lawrence; VIII, F. C. Rink, P. S. Cashman, IVth, J. S. Cashman, IVth

Brink.

On motion of Mr. Clark it was—

Resolved. The we regard the Prohibit sry Liquor act, passed by the Legislature of this State at its last scalin, as not only a violation of the Constitution, but also as subversive of personal liberty and the rights of private property, and that its repeal, in our option, is imperatively dominded.

A committee was appointed to notify candidates of their nominations, when the convention at 111 P. M. adjourned sine die.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' STATE CONVENTION. STRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855.

The Liquor-dealers' State convention met this morn ing, temporarily organized, and adjourned until at In the afternoon session Mr. Powers of Troy was

elected permanent chairman, who made a brief speech Mr. Toynbee was appointed vice-president, and Messrs Vantine and Harrison secretaries.

On motion of Mr. R. French of Nec-York, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions.

and resolutions.

The tollowing committee was nominated: Messrs.

French, Toynbee, Golden and Martlin.

On metion of Mr. French, the convention then adjourned for an hour, to give the constitutional con-At the expiration of the hour the convention was

again called to order, and a committee, consisting of Means. French, Hooseh. Tappan, Meyers, Hamilton, Dean, Martling and Gould, was appointed to confir with a similar committee from the constitutional con-

vention.
Adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

At 7 in the evening the convention reassembled. Mr. French, from the committee on conference, reported that they had met the committee of the constitutional convention and had agreed, unanimously, on a ticket such as the liquor-dealers could safely vote

a ticket such as the liquor-dealers could safely vote for, as follows:

Secretary of State.

Courtel es.

LE GUEL STETSON, Soft.4

Tresurer.

JOSEPH M. LOGAN, Hard.

Attorney-g-ners!

SAMUEL J. T(LD*N, Soft.

Attorney-g-ners!

JOSEPH M. LOGAN, Hard.

Attorney-g-ners!

JOSEPH M. LOGAN, Hard.

Attorney-g-ners!

SAMUEL J. T(LD*N, Soft.

FREDERICK FOLLETT, Hd.

State prices herector.

PAPEICK H. EAGAN, Soft.

SAMUEL SELDEN, Soft.

Judges of Court of Appeals!

NICHOLAS HILL, Jr., Soft from the tocket all the names except those for A torney general and judges of the court of appeals. He de aired soch officers as had anything to do with the execution of the law to be anti-Problibitionists; but he was in thee minority. He fet: that by adopting any emire tecket thousands would be driven away. He was in favor of the ticket selected because those who composed it were anti-Problibitionists.

composed it were anti-Prohibitionists.

Mr. Ceark of New York coincided with Mr. Dean about striking out the names of all except the legal

officers.

Mr. French said the Liquor-dealers platform was the only political platform on which he stood. He knew every man on the reported ticket was sound to the cause and against the Prohibition principle.

Mr. Dean's amendment lost, and the report of the country of the country of the cause and against the Prohibition principle.

Mr Dean's amendment lost, and the report of the committee adopted unanimously.

Mr. French, from the committee on a platform and resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Wareaus, This covention could not, consistently with the platform edopted by the Liquor Dea ers' State convention, held at Strawse on the 5th of August last, nominate candidates for office or infere any of another party, unless it shall be necessary to defeat the election of candidates maninated by the perty of correlve Frohishitonists, or those in favor of these principles, in which case the stronges, candidates who may be opposed to any prohibitory blyon law whatever shall be nominated or industed without regard to their party politics; and whereas both sections of the Democratic Republican party have in their respective platforms fankly, unequivocally sed unqualifiedly expressed their opposition to all prohibitory tiquor issue whatever, and whereas the Republican party have indoesed the Probibitory Liquos iese, and other parties have been silent thereon; and where as some of the candidates of the various political parties have either successed our interrogatories unsariefactorily, or remed to asswer them, therefore need to snewer them, therefore
Resolved. That we nominate the following candidates for the

support of the liquor-dealers and all others who are reposed to be orereive prohibition of the exercise of the inaliceance and natural right of the people to govern their own private uffert, each habits, domestic economy, and moral discipline, as thee have all enswered satisfactorily the interrogatories procooned to them, except the candidates for the Court of Appeals, from whom there have been no replica received.

Mr Venn of New-York offered the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Maior Law.

Resolved. That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the officers of the convention for the fathful manner in which the base performed their dates.

It was new 11 P. M. and on motion to do so, the convention adjourned fill 8 o'clock te-motrow morning, with nine hearty cheers for the ticket.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

ROME N.Y., Wednesday Ott. 10, 1855.

The Whig judicial convention has nominated Judge Allen, of Owego the democratic nominee as their candidate for judge in the Fifth district.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

CAMBEN. Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855.

Rebecca Davis was found guilty of murder in the first degree to-day for throwing her infant from a stemboat, while crossing the river some months since.

The defendant pleaded insanity, and said she had been deserted by her husband, who ran off with her earnities.

SUPPOSED MURDER-MYSTERIOUS CASE.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855.
Portions of the body of a colored woman, the wife of Isaac Randoloh, were discovered to-day in the garden attached to the house where they resided. She disappeared mysteriously last April, and until to-day no trace of her had been found. It is supposed that she was butchered by her husband.

COURT OF APPEALS.
ALEANY, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855.
In the evening session of the Court of Appeals to-

day, No. 226 was a gued. Culendar for October 11—Nos. 42, 82, 84, 20, 26, 43, 56, 7, 54, 57, 58, 68, 65, 55, 81, 83, 40, 71, 73, 74, 31, 33.

CITY POLITICS.

THE PARTIES AND THE CANDIDATES.

The nominations for city officers on the part of the

Whig, Know-Nothicg, Soft-Shell and Hard-Shell par-

ties are now complete, and here are the names:

Whig, Know-Nothie g, Soft-Shell and Hard-Shell parties are now complete, and here are the names:

Whigs.

Judge Sup'me court. E. P. Cowles.

Judge Com'n pleas. Camb're Livingston. Alex. Spaniding.

Judge Com'n pleas. Camb're Livingston. Alex. Spaniding.

Judge Com'n pleas. Camb're Livingston. Alex. Spaniding.

Corptice count. Chas. P. Birdsail.

Arbs K. Maynard.

Arbs K. M

Senators.	Thos. J. Bar	
IVth district.	Wilson Small.	John McL.
Vith district.	Mark Spencer.	Thomas Fay
Thomas Fay		
Thomas J. Mark Spencer.		
T		

XII. B. W. Richards, David Kissner,

in the XIIth, and A. Woods in the XVth.

IXth, and David Kissner in the X11th district.

Dist. Whig. Know-Nothing.

I.-P. B. Van Houten. — Michael Ryan,
11.-R. B. Coleman. — Benj. Ray,
11.-Wm. West,
11.-Wm. West,
11.-Wm. West,
12.-C. Nott.
13.-C. Nott.
14.-C. Nott.
15.-C. Nott.
16.-C. Nott.
17.-C. Nott.
18.-C. Nott.
19.-C. Not

XIII. Fred. A. Cerkling. Geo. C. Geaet,
XIV. Wm. R. Stewart, Flishs Packard,
XV. A. G. Villiams, A. G. Williams, Arthur Woods,
XVI. John S. Cocks,
The Softs have nominated Erastus W. Glover in the

1Xth district, J. J. Reidy in the XIth, Peter Dawson

The Republicans have named Daniel Willis in the

FURTHER NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

FURTHER NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

XIVth Dist., Geo. W. Wa'ren, Know-Nothing.

XVth Dist., Jes. McMahon: S'eft

XVth Dist., Edward Mertire, Know Nothing.

XVith Dist. W. M. E. Roberts, Saved.

XXVIII bist. R. E. Roberts, Saved.

XXVIII bist., R. E. Roberts, Saved.

XXXVIII bist., Trancis J. A. Boo'e, Hard and Soci.

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XXXVIII bist., Trancis J. A. Boo'e, Hard and Soci.

XXXVIII bist., A. G. Craft, Republican.

XXXVIII bist., A. G. Craft, Republican.

XXXVIII bist., Aleoph Hutten, L'quor Dealers.

XXXVIII bist., Joseph Hutten, L'quor Dealers.

XXXVIII bist., Thomas Fanan, Soft.

XXXVIIII bist., Thomas Fanan, Soft.

XXXVIIII bist., Thomas Fanan, Soft.

XXXVIIII bist., Howell Vall, Jr. K. N. and Leq. Dealers.

XXXVIIII bist., Howell Vall, Jr. K. N. and Leq. Dealers.

XXXVIIII bist., Dealers, Soft.

XLIVII bist., Samue's Houper, Know-Nothing.

XLIVII bist., Samue's Houper, Know-Nothing.

XLIVIII bist., Samue's Houper, Know-Nothing.

XLIVIII bist., Samue's Houper, Know-Nothing.

LVIIII bist., Samue's Houper, Know-Nothing.

LVIII bist., Samue's Houper, Know-Nothing.

LVIIII bist., Samue's Houper

XIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT-FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Softs in this district have nominated Peter Daw son for assembly. XHITH DISTRICT—FIFTEENTH WARD.

om each ticket so as to make a ticket of

The resolutions were adopted, and the following com-

The resolutions were adopted, and the to lowing committee was appoint d: David G. Crely, Fifth ward; W. L. Wiley, First ward; E. B. Hart, Fifth ward; D. D. Siekles, Third ward; A. B. Rollins, Eleventh ward; T. Malony, Second ward; John G. Seely, Sev-

ward: T. Malony, Second ward: John G. Seely, Seventh Ward. The committee them acjourned.
FOURTEENTH WARD—SOFT-SHELL NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman, Peter Monaghan: Councilman
XXXVIth derice, Francia O'Reily; XXXVIIth district, Thomas Fanan; XXXVIIIth district, H. P.
West; Assessor, Daniel Slevin; School Commissioner,
Thomas Boese; Trustees, John Tried, Jus. H. Perkins.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS, ELEVENTH WARD.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS, ELEVENTH WARD.

Assembly—Daniel Willis. Assessor—John McGowan. Councilmen—XXVIIIth district, Freerick
Wagner; XXIXth district, Wm. C. Barver; XXXth
district, Ph in Keiley; XXXIst district, John P.
Cotklin; XXXIId district, John D. Rowe. Constables—Charles Schiff and P. V. Brooch.
VTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT SOFT-SHELL CONVEN-

TION.

This convention met last evening, but did not effect a nomination. They adjourned to Monday evening

TWENTY-SECOND WARD? REPUBLICAN RATIFICA-

TION MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Twenty-second ward Republicans was held last evening in the spacious hall in

Fiftieth street, a few doors east of the Eighth avenue,

Mr. P. J. Mauroe was elected president, Messrs. A. H. Underhill, Jos. Pratt, Jos. M. Cockroft and Jos.

Potter vice-presidents, and Dr. Church and Ctayton

for the purpose of rati ying the Republican nomina

tions in that ward.

Shotwell secretaries.

O.Thomas Vhelan, Robert Gamble, Pnil p W. Enga. Henry tt. Howard, Nathaniel S. Selah, A. T. V-che, M.D. C. Goafrey Gunthe

Thos. J. Barr.
John McL. Mur hy,
Thomas Fay,
Thomas J. Mundy.

Jas. G. La Roe, (Peter Dawson,) J. Cunningham Geo. C. Genet,

Shappon. These nominations were separately and unanimous ly ratified.

were adopted unanimously:
Resolved That the thanks of the members of this convention
we havely tendered to those members of the late Senate and Amilly who opposed the passage of the one cive Prohibitory

and Berjamin Franklin was the first abolitionist [cheers]. The speaker then proceeded to consider the political bearings of the question of slavery, of its tendercy to weaken the physical resources of a portion of the country, and still more of the intellectual resources upon which the continuance of our liberty depended. He alluded to the Dark Lantern party as of the hughest about Americans ruling America. None but Americans could rule America [cheers]. Most of the new cirizens were entitled to the same provection that our fathers were entitled to when they fled from European tyras by [renewed cheers]. Mr. Sherwood continued at considerable length, giving an account of the proceedings at Syracuse, and the meeting acjourned at a late hour.

MEETING OF LAWYERS.

A meeting of the members of the bar was called for

A meeting of the members of the bar was called for last evening, at No. 600 Proadway, for the purpose of indicating by its action which of the several nominees for judges of the different courts of this city were, in its estimation, the best fitted for the several positions on the beach which will be rendered vacant by the exon the bench which will be rendered vacant by the expiration of the terms of office of the present incambents. At precisely 74 o'clock, there being but a few persons present at the time, the meeting was called to order, and Mr. Elias Dosenbury was called to the chair. It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to report action for the consideration of the meeting upon its object. The chair constituted Messrs. Laramore, Banks and Mountfort such committee. The committee retired and speedily returned and reported in substance that in their view no further action was necessary. The report was adopted unannously after which the meeting adjourned. About this time the members of the bar had arrived on the premises to the number of three or four hundred, and learned, with some considerable surprise, that the meeting had been held and had adjourned.

[Our reporter says be got there about 8 o'clock and

Our reporter says he got there about 8 o'clock and found the meeting had adjourned. There was a good deal of talk about the Know-Nothings having got hold of the concern and done business as reported. Chauncey Schaffer was there. The information embodied is from a respectable and prominent member of the bar. He says it was a Hindoo transaction. The gentleman who hired the room, and whose name was one of the number appended to the call, had the key in his pecket, and says that the Know-Nothings got in by some means unknown to him]
NOTES OF PREPARATION IN THE KNOW-NOTHING

CAMP—HINDOOS, TEMPLARS AND ORANGEMEN.
Throughout the various wards of the city the Know-Nothings are actively employed in preparing for the November elections, and last evening meetings were held in most of the lower wards, either secret or otherwise, to corcert measures for the approaching public demonstration, and to swell the excitement which this open action is intended to produce. Many of the shining lights of the order lectured before different

quarters of the so-called "National Club," there was a crowded and enthusiastic audience, which was edithe part of these gentlemen, there was a vocal per

which the singer declared it to be his intention to: "Elect Fractus Brooks, and make old Bishop Hughes fly The Ninth ward also gave its citizens a free int duction to the Dark Lantern politicians of that locality, and the pleasant reunion took place in Bleecker buildings, where there was an audience assembled more remarkable for its n ise than its respectability. Here well-known gentry, Messrs. Charles T Mils and H. F. Far ington took part in the exercises of the evening, which were of about the usual character on such occasions, with this exception, that they were more diversified than we generally find them. Thus, there was a vocal display on the part of some half-dozen young gentlemen, which was interesting in a physiological point of view, giving sa fair an idea of discord as the buman organ is capable of attaining. This, taken in connection with the peetry, gave a sharming dash of variety to the performances of the evening.

In the Seventh ward there was an open me the American Protes ant association, at which about two hundred persons were assembled, mostly members of the order. Mr. James W. Barker, being a member of the organization, was present-not wearing his regalia, though most of the members were so attired. In striking contrast to the expressed opinions of those present, were two scriptural quotations, hung above he desk of the chairman:

the following remarks, which are less noticeable for the Christian charity contained in them, than for their choice and e-egant selection of language: Romish assessins; Jesuitism; We must destroy our foce; Catholic servants are spakes and reptiles; We must discard them; John Hughes, that old devil at the head of the papal power in New-York; Trample them

under our feet, &c. The subsequent addresses were about equal to this triumph of human intelligence. After which the meeting acjourned.
SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS

The Whigs, Soft Democrats and Hards each held their convention to romina's candidates for the office of State Senator in District I at Jamaica, on Tuesday. The Whigs put in nomination Wessel S Smith, Esq., of North Hamps'ead the Softs, Samuel B. Gardiner of Eas Hampton, and the Hards, William H. Furman of Maspeth vidage, Queens County. The Hard Judicial convention meets at the City Hall, Breoklyp, to-day.

BROOKLYN POLITICS. The different assembly conventions of the Demo cratic party met yesterday afternoon to nominate

botel, Myrt'e avenue, and Mr. Gustavus Swan was nominated as a candidate for assembly by acclamation to represent that district.

The IIId assembly district met at People's hall, York street, but arjourned without making any neminations to Monday next.

Mr. Mann baving received from R. French, Chairman of the Liquor-Dealers' Association, a letter remesting a statement of his views on the subject of Liquer Prehibition, promptly returned the following answer which appeared in yesterday's Times.

We regret to see it garbled in several of the evening papers, so as to convey no fair idea of its purport.

da'e) addressed to me on the 4th inst., in behalf of "the Liquor-dealers' State committee," saking my opinion in respect to a "urohibitory liquor law," and in respect to several points of detail which it is difficult to answer specifically without a full statement of dependent provisions. Having no continues to conceal, and belonging to a class of radical democrats who believe in frankly expressing them to all who have an laters in knowing them. I take pleasure in communicating them without reserve to you. I have always claimed to be practically a temperate man, although I have never been technically a temperature man by giving pled, et. I do not deem it wise for me to give pledies on any subject, lest I might violate them. In this respect I have differed from some of my most valued friends and from some of the best of prem. I have always regarded the question of intemperance as a question of remedy only. The evil is constantly with us, pervading every condition of life. All see and admit it, as doo many of us realize its consequences in our families and corrections. The grave claims its victims from a mong us daily and uncessinely. The prison constantly reviews while the fatherless look up us cai y and uncrassinely. The prison constantly receives back its fupitives, while the fatherless look up to Him only who feeds the ravens. With me, I repeat, then it is only a question of remedy and not of probibition or constitutions lify. I have not doubted the constitutionality of such measures within the usual and reasonable limits of legislation to remedy the evil as may fairly be devised and applied by the Legislature. The theory of our system is, that while the National government can exercise only granted or inclied powers, the State legislature possess the supreme authority of the people in all cases where they are not restrained by the Constitution. Both are equally supreme in their respective spheres of action until they come in conflict, when the States yield if the National government have granted or implied power over the subject.

To illustrate and apply this theory, therefore, I think that our Legislature may prohibit the use of complete in our families to save the lives which are now daily sacrificed by it, while the National government have no power (exo pt in the T-rritories) to legislature the properties of the power have no power (exo pt in the T-rritories) to legislature.

ment have no power (exc. pt in the T-rritories) to legis-late on the subject. Whether it is wise and expedient to do so or not, is a different question, about which late on the subject. Whether it is wise and expedient to do so or not, is a different question, about which wise men might offer. So in regard to probibilize the use of liquor, men are found to differ. For myself, I have not regarded Prohibition as the only proper remedy in the present state of public opinion. It is believed by many to reach an extreme where that public opinion is not now wholly prepared to sustain and uphold its execution, as we see it is almost a dead letter in our cities, while in the rural districts it is working good results. This does not prove that a reasonable measure may not be devised and applied which would receive the support of enlightened public opinion and provide at the same time a remedy for the evil. Such a measure would receive your approbation as well as mire. It should not be oppressive in its provisions or execution, while it is and effectually reach the evil by means which good civizers would approve. It should be moderately progressive in its operation, adjusting itself to the wrong to be remedied and to the habits and opinious of our people. Some evils must be left to the correction of the noral arise. Extremes on either hand should be avoided, and if the first attempt should not prove successful, it should be renewed unit you have exhausted all effort within the constitutional limit; treating the avoided, and if the first attempt should not prove successful, it should be renewed un'it you have exhausted all effort within the constitutional limit; treating the matter as you would every other requiring legal restant, and reparcing the rights and interests of all mer, instead of those of any particular class or pursuit. Thus, in general terms, you have my opinions on the whole subject of your circular. Others, equally interested on both sides of the question, are entitled to know them, whether they shall be acceptable or not, and to this end, and to save inquiry, I shall send this scale for up hisation.

CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR.

From Our Own Reporter.

chaos was reduced to order, and all the committee upon horses had got to work, and in the ring we had some fast tretters, and very handsome roadsters, and superb pairs of carriage and draft horses. A larger show of everyday horses cannot often be seen together; and that may be said of the cattle. In both classes the animals do no; appear to have been bred for shew but for actual and profitable use among farmers and business men. I have seen more blooded busines and high-bred cattle at other shows, but never saw larger numbers of such as always should be shown at all fairs. There is no mistake but Connecti-

cut farmers are waking up to improvement.

TRIAL OF WORKING OXES —The load for draft-oxen TRIAL OF WORKING ONEN—The load for draft-oxen was 5,000 lbs. of stone upon a cart; the ground a so't piece of sod, considerably uneven. The first pair tried were owned by George E. P. ck of Bloomfiel i, a beat-tiful pair of Connecticut red, as were the next, owned by N. B. Smith of Woodbury. Both these moved the load to: ward with perfect ease. The third pair were trom the Portland quarries, a pair of red oxen of immense size that not only drew the load, but backed it

Samil. H. Ellis of Hebron, with a pair of five years old steers, not being able to get the ring of his yoke upon the tengue of the cart for ozen of that age, hitched to the one with 5,050 lbs. and more than age, upon the tengue of the cart for oxen of that age, hitched to the one with 5,050 ibs., and moved it handsomely. Many pairs of four and five-year old steers drew a load of 3,050, with great ease, and some of them backed it with lease. Several of these pairs were driven by boys that had trained them. One pair worthy of particular notice were owned by Fred. Deming of Hart. For beauty as well as work a pair owned by H. B. Huntington of Lebanon took my fance.

Krox, of Ruggles & Co., has got up a Michigan plow with both shares on a swivel, so it can be used without making dead furrows. He says it is much liked by Massachusetts in proving farmers. He also has steel plows that turn a 'tal-inch furrow, that only weigh sixty pounds. Among the new things, Bryan's potato digger is worthy of notice. It is like a double-mold board plow, with slike that strain the tubers out of the distant fact two horses walk and ten men nick up.

ad ten borne.

1 presume, bowever, that rum is still drank in Hart-

I presume, however, that rum is still drains in Hartford; but it is kept out of sight, and it is disreputable
for any man to be seen transgressing the law.

There is a crowd in town to-night entirely beyond
the hotel capacity of the place, and consequently a
grest portion of the crowd must go home. No doubt
another one will come to-morrow, for that is the great
show day of horses, marshaled in grand cavalcade on
the course.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

A SPEECH FROM GEORGE BANCROFT. We find in The Charleston Standard of Monday, a long and interesting report of the celebration of the battle of King's mountain, (Gaston county, N. C.). The battle was fought in October, 1780, and resulted n a victory of a small band of American m litis over guron. There was a great gathering at the celebralon, and a good time generally. Col. William C.

Preston, an elequent speaker, gave a vivid word-picture of the battle, closing with the following mas-

"Fer uson, with a galantry which seemed to rise with he desperate condition rode from rank to rank, and poet to poet, cheering, driving and encouraging his mer, until he found his a my pressed, actually huided together on the ridge, and falling as fast as the Americans could lead and shoot. He determined on one more desperate charge, and taking his position at the head of his cavarry, in a voice that rouse loud above the cim of the badde, he summoned his men "to crush the damned rebels into the earth." The summons was heard by the Americans, and one round of their roles was stopped, and instead of their roar, there was heard only the click of the cock. It was the serpent's low warning of coming death. The pause was but for a moment, when Ferguson and DuPoistre, horse and foot, burst like an avalanche down the mountain side. By the time they came within sixty paces every rife was loaded, and under dead yaim. Ferguson feel at the first discharge, with seven mertal wounds. The catricts maked forward to meet the shock, as Du Poistre's regulars, with bayonets set and sabres in rest, came crast ing down upon them— not Agioceurt or Cressy, with all their chivalry, ever felt a shock more tearful than that, but had the beavens then reigned British beyoness it could not have stopped those pariots. The destrices of America—perbaps of mankind—depended on their murche. Lik-martyrs, they went to the death; like liors, they ushed to the caroage; officer and soldier—half naked with blood-shot eyes and parchet tongues—pounced uson the charging eaemy, until their hot breath and fierre giare was seen and felt by the craven tery and his buil-deg master; and as they crouched, ga hering for the last spring, a wild terror-stricken shriek rose above the roar—a yell for mercy—a white fleg was run up, and God's cha npion abouted Victory, Liberty.

At the cor clusion of the address, which was honored by a salute from the artillery, and prolonged and reitterly condensation:

abouted Victory, Liberty.

At the corclusion of the address, which was honored by a salute from the artiflery, and prolonged and reiterated cheers from the immense concourse of people, Cot. J. D. Witherspoon, the president of the day, arose, and mentioning that the occasion had been favoted by the attendance of one of the most distinguished historians cur country had ever known, pro-

posed the following sentiment:

"The Hest George Banes st.—The patriot, the statesman, the truthful and impartial annalist; his pressures among as inseparably situable his fame with the memories of King's Mountain. We had him welcome.

This sentiment and the information it conveyed was received with many comonstrations of pleasure, and Mr Bancroft, with some little embarrassment, but with evident interest in the occasion, appeared upon the stand. He was thin, but without the appearance of ill health, and though his head was "sable sil-"vered," and he had quite the appearance of a stu-dent, he stood remarkably erect and spoke with a voice as clear in enunciation and distinct in utterance as would have become the vigorous and practiced orator. From the tenor of his remarks, which (says The Standard) we have been at pains to report with accuracy, it will be seen that he was animated by no unteed ming spirit of complacency, no over-winning solicitude to please, but only by a just perception of the great historic truths of which he was called upon

to speak. He said:

"The President of the day assigns me a few minutes to express to you my sincere delight in being a witcess of this great panorams of Southern life and beauty and particular, and joining with this countiess multitude, assembled in the mountain forest under the shadow of the battle-ground, and animated by the spirit of the beroes whose virtues they are galared to commemorate, I come among you not to address you, but to share silently in the scene; to receive instruction memorate, I come among you not to address you, but to share silently in the scene; to receive instruction from the eloquent lips of your distinguished orator; to eskindle my own love of country by the fires of your enthusiasm. No State may celebrate the great events of the American revolution with juster pride than South Carolina. At the very beginning of the struggle in 1765, South Carolina was the first to adhere to a general union; and to her it is due that the colonies then met in Congress. When in 1774 a tyramical government endeavored by the slow torture of starvation to crush Boston into submission, South Carolina opered her granaries of rice and ministered abundantly to its relief. While the sons of the Scotch covenances in Meckle nburg were the first to sever the connection in Great Britain and institute government for themselves, the immediate harbinger of the great reform rese within the borders of this State; the vice connection in Great Britaia and iostitute government for themseives, the immediate harbinger of the great referm rese within the borders of this State; the victory gained at the Palmetto fort by Moultrie was the bright and the morning star which went before the declaration of American independence. Wherever the camp fires of the emigrant shad light up the forests of the West; wherever the history of our country is honestly teld; wherever the struggles of brave men in the cause of humanity are respected, high honor will be tendered to the triumph at Kieg's mountain and at Cowpen's, and to that sad victory at Entsw springs, when the voice of exultation is chasteved by sorrow for the brave who fell. For the North to take an interest in your celebrathe North to take an interest in your celebrafor the North to take an interest in your celebration is but an act of reciprocity. Everywhere in my long pilgrimage to be present with you on this occasion, I found evidence of the affection with which the South cherishes the memory of every noble action in behalf of liberty without regard to place. Beautiful Virginia, land of mountains and lowlands, rich in its

South cherishes the memory of every noble action in behalf of liberty without regard to place. Beautiful Virginia, land of mountairs and lowlands, rich in its soil, abouncing in healing springs, and the storehouse of all kinds of mineral wealth, builds a Lexington in the very heart of ter mest magnificent valley. North Carolina repeats the name in one of the loveliest regions in the world; and South Carolina designates by it the great central district of her Stale. There is a still stronger reason why the North should give you its sympathy on this occasion. She sent you no aid in the hour of your greatest need. It is a blessed thing to give even a cup of cold water in a right spirit; it was not then possible to do even that. All honor must be awarded to the South, since she was left to herself alone in the hour of berutmost peril. The romance of the American revolution has its secrets for the most part in the South; and the battle of King's mountain, of which we colebrate the reventy fifth anniversary looday, was the most romantic of all. The achievement was opportune. The American army for the South was routes and dispersed; Charleston was in the power of the enemy; the government scattered; the paper currency all but worthless; Gadsden a prisoner, doomed to the dungeon of St. Augustine; Sunter forced to retire beyond the State, on the one side, and Pickens on the other; Cornwallis hoping "to extinguish the rebellion" by a syst m of imprisonment, confiscation, and hanging; the British ninister promising himself that before Winter "the whole country South of the Delaware would "be subjected." The Genius of Liberty never hows his head in despair; but there was cause for anxiety—the fauttess partizar, the lion-heard Marion, stood alone in his impenetrable fastnesses as the sentinel of Carolina. Such was the almost hopeless distress, of which the tioings penetrated the hardy dwellers on the Wafauga, the Nollichneky, and the three forks of which the tioings penetrated the hardy dwellers on the Wafauga, the Nollichn ism. It was planned by no Congress—it was ordered by no executive. All that is best springs from the boat, and the expeciation to King's Mountain sprung from the beart of the common people west of the Alle gharies. They were cheered by no martial music, as your orator has truly observed; they had no gidded barners, no nodeing plames; they were Southern fero ess in their every-day dress, come to exercise, though in a most signal manner, their every-day courage and love of country and virtue. The dangers which they encountered were those from which the bravest might shrink. Do you think I refer to the fact that they attacked an enemy superior in numbers and still more in the munitions of war, posted on yonder hight which you see is precipitously steep, and brisdling with the slaty rook which crops out all along its sides and summit? No. Those things had for them no terror. But their departure, they knew, was the signal for Brish emissaries to excite hordes of worthless aswages to burn their homes and murder their wives and shidnen. Every breeze from the West might seem to bring to their ears the echo of the Indian's war, wilcop, the dying groans of those they loved beet. This was the fear which they had to cast under foot. Let us rejoice, then, that the success of the men engaged at King's Mountain was, as they expressed it, "complete to a wish." The firing was as heavy as could be conceived for the numbers engaged; the dislocking of the enemy from their advantageous

situation was "equal to driving men from stony "breastworks;" the vigor of their resistance is proved by their holding out, till every third man among them was woutded or slain; and of all the British force which was to have formed the central point of British power in the back country, and which Ferguson had commerded to Corewallis for its courage and attility, not more than twenty, p chaos not even one of the survivers escaped captivity. To finish the picture of this battle, the consequence of the victory must be called to mind. It struck dismay into the tories, and checked the concerted system of house-burning and domestic carrange which was filling Carolina with the deadliest horrors of civil war; it was 'the turning point' of victory which cheered on tem of bruse-burying and domestic carrange white, war; filling Carolina with the deadliest horrors of civil war; it was 'the implies point' of victory which cheered on Sum; ter and Col. Washington and Morgan to their successes, and enabled Grisene to collect an army, it was the 'fatal' blow which at berly disconcerted the plans of Cert. whits and forced him into that change of pelicy which had its end at Yorktown. The men of that day fought not for Car lina to for the South; they fought for America and for humanity, and the altimate effects of their heroism cannot yet be measured. The States are bound together by commerce, and coverabled by canals and rivers and raitroads; but the recollections of the crowded bours of this glorious action of our fathers speaks to the heart, and makes us feel, more than all the rest, that we are one people. Lot the battle ground before us be left no longer as private property: let it be made the inherit are of the ocople, that is, of all who are helps to the benefits that were gained on the day which we commemorate. Let a monument rise upon its peak as a memorial of the heroism of our fathers—as an evidence of the pisty of their sons. The deeds that were there performed bid us ever renew our love of country. Let the passion for freedom flow forth perennially, like the fountains that a task in crystal purity from your hill sides; let the Union stand like your own mountains, which the geologists tell us are the oldest and firmest in the world.

Then followed a dinner and a barbecue, and a din-

Then followed a dinner and a barbeene, and a din-ner specially for members of the press. We select

cre or two rather pointed teas's:

Figuria, North Carolina and South Carolina - Firmly united in the days of 1100; may they ever be found side by side, battling in 6 feese of their constitutional rights and libertus against a cremon foe.

Fork—That portion of South Carolina which scorned Bridsh protection in 1780; may she never shrink from that principle of mean angular may independ now.

The Francis independence.

The Franciscot of the Unified States—The faithful executor and defender of the Constitution; he deserves the gratified and sepont of the South.

CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON

CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

From The Pennsylvania Inquiver, I'th.

United States District Court—Jadge Kank.—
The hearing of the argument relative to the status of Jame Johnson, the petitioner for the liberation of Passmore Willemson, was resumed yesterday morning.
Mr. John M. Road, in continuing his remarks, and that the writ issued by this court in Williamson's case was a writ of habeas corpus a' common la v. and must be so regarded. He cited from the discussions of the Law Reformation Society, of which Lord Brougham is the head, and handed the book of the proceedings of the society to the court, not indorsing all the soutiments therein con'ained, but only using it for the purpose of the present case. He then read at some length from the book referred to the essay upon the will of habeas corpus. He cited the case feeded by Lord Chanceller Cottingham in re Spence, 2 Puillipr's chancery cases, page 283 and following, and quoted from 3 Stephens Black, 756, and Barr 336; the same purpose 3d Hallam was cited and commented op, and the act of 18th September, 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law.

As other introducts therefore the case worthy of

the act of 18th September, 1850, the Fugitive Slave Low.

At other important branch of the case worthy of ersecial notice is, that Jane Johnson claims that her children are free. That was a matter for the determination of the court.

That from some cause or other, necessity, and sometimes from a much smaller reason, these States had made it an offerse to bring a free colored man into the Slave States, or keep one there.

He cited the laws of South Carolina, 7th vol., under the head of acts relating to the State, 20th Dec., 1800, which was "An Act to prevent the introduction of any slaves, or keeping them in the State." One section of this act allows the right of migration under certain limits. On the 19th Doc., 1801, another act of the same Legislature, bearing on the case, was pussed. It provides that any negrocoming into the State should be sele, and that persons bringing such negroes into the State must excelpted themselves.

It provides that any negrocoming into the sales such as else, and that persors bringing such negroes into the State must exculpate themselves.

The act of 18th Dec., 1802, provided for the migration of slaves and the silowance of their transit through the State upon the deposit of a declaration of intention to that effect in the county clerk's office by the person in whise to so transport them.

He then read the act of 17th December, 1803, and the act of 19th December, 1816, entitled "An act to "prohibit the importation of slaves from any State," &c., and the act of December 19, 1835. Passing, then, from the State of South Carolina, he quoted the act of Assembly of the State of Georgia, of the same date, almost the same in terms as the act of the former State. In North Carolina an act was passed which was almost intelligible—he read from the digrest the law in relation to the introduction of any colored person into that State a different particular and the same act of the former state. It was a prohibitory statute, and a penalty was also attached to it. He then read the hat eact corpusate of North Carolina, and spoke of the laws of Maryland and Virgiria.

The policy of these States was entirely to exclude

and Virgit is.

The policy of these States was entirely to exclude negro slaves brought there unless under the restrictions mentioned. In 1849 the people of Kentucky held a convention and reiterated the conditions of the constitution of 1793. The remarks of some of the distinguished Kentuckians at that convention were quo-

The Southern States have always assumed plensity power; they have stood for the do trine of State rights that, what is not given is withheld; that the powers not delegated to the Union are withheld by the State not celegated to the Union are withheid by the State itself, and are by it to be exercised. This brings me to the question of the status of Jane Johnson. The State of Pennsylvania, like other States, formerly held slaves within her borders—an uncaristian practice as many of her citizens have always rogarted it. There were but few slaves here in comparison to the resources or population of our State. In 1780 the act for the gradual abolition of Slavery was passed. It was passed in spite of opposition from those who doubted its policy.

This act (or the 10th section of it) to which the attention of the Ceurt was specially directed, was read,

This act for the 10th section of it) to which the attention of the Ceurt was specially directed, was read, and at much length and with great force of reaso-ing commented on by the learned counsel. He stated that he never yet had felt junless when traveling with children) the necessity of having a personal servant with him. He believed that a man, if put to it, might even brush his own coat or black his own boots—or he night procure those services to be done for him by persons employed for the purpose at any hotel. Where then was the necessity of having a personal attendant to travel with you?

In 1786 the Legislature chose to amend the act, fearing its abuse—in this State the law remained until the year 1847—certainly with great benefit to the persons of coior, for the mere making a man free may not make him better—this takes time. Here the benefit which has been derived from the act is manifest to every one who can recollect the condition of the negroes then, and compare that with their present situation.

He stocks of the unanimous feeling occasioned by

gros then, and compare that with their present at unation.

He speke of the unanimous feeling occasioned by the application of Missouri for admission to the Union in the years 1817 and 1818. In 1846 the admission of Texas, resolved on by two administrations, came up for its consideration. It was the first time we were called upon to admit to the Union an organized body of men as a State. True, we had purchased territory from France and Spain, but then we could do what we pleased with it. The line of 36° 30° was ran through Texas, all north of that line was to be free.

That Jane Johnson never consented to the issuing of the habeas corpus in this case. He then cited the case of Straighter and Graham, 10 Howard, United States Supreme Court Reports, decides that the courts

States Supreme Court Reports, decides to at the courts of the S ate Kentucky) had the right to decide the states of a person in its own territory, and remarked

thus:

If a man silows his slave to go to a Free State and reside there, and then take him back to a Slave-State, he places himself in the position of introducing a free person of color to that State, and is liable to be muscled an der the laws of the State.

He adverted to the correspondence between Mr. We ster and Lord Ashburton—in which Mr. W. admits that a slave except he for Carada is free—and the present position of England was adverted to. In the revolutionary war England did not cause a servile insurantial of the policy of Slavy. She is not so now, and what would be the consequence were a war to occur between the two countries?

If Jare Johnson was a free woman, sha should have been a party to the writ. She was not so; she now petitions, as a free woman, and we ask that the petition shall be iled. After so filing, the disposition of it is a matter of argument.

is a matter of argument.

He said that under any aspect, the name of Jane He said that uncer any aspect, the hands of said Johnson having been introduced in the writ of habous corpus, she has a right to be heard in this court. His honor, at the conclusion of the argument, said that he would give a decision on next Priday moraing. The other courts were not in session.

ORPHAN FUND FOR NORFOLK AND PORISMOUTH.—
The treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums: collection Metropolitan treater, Oct. 6, \$148 92; Raphael Felix, Esq., \$10; Thos. Hunt, Esq., \$500; Mr. Bennett, \$5; three little boys, Gussy, Tommy, and Harry Miller, \$6; Charles Thomson, \$10. Total, \$679 92. Donations to this fund will be prompty acknowledged.

John Thomson, Treasurer.

The Nominating committee made their report, reccommencing the candidates of the Republican party

in the coming election for ward offices. The principal are: Alderman, Samuel Fleet; Councilman, Robt. H.

The Han. LUMAN SHERWOOD was then introduced to the meeting amid applause. He addressed it at considerable length, dwelling upon the importance of carrying conscience into politics. He held that any men who would not be rought in his politics would be a men who would not bet onest in his politics would be a lypocite in his reit ion. He considered that it was the cuty of every men to investigate political matters and form his opinion, and then ect upon it and cited the example of the men of the revolution; it gave him great pleasure to know that the elementary science of government was being introduced into actuods. The information which to once made of a law staffent—a man who had since risen to distinction—after he had gracuated at college and studied law three years. The stocent could not tell the divisions of government or the duties devolving respectively on the executive, the legislative and the judiciary. But those distinctions lay at the foundation of the questions of the present cay, chief among which was the power and mage of the writ of baheas corpus. As to the question of the rightfulness of Slavery, he had within seven years seen but one man who asserted that Slavery was right; its evil was universally admitted. The fetters of the revolution were all opposed to it, and Berjannin Franklin was the first abolitionist [cheers]. The speaker then proceeded to consider the political bearings of the question of slavery, of its

andiences last night, but as a general rule, the same stereotype "buncombe" was delivered in each place. In National Hall, Canal street, which is head-

fied by discourses from Messrs. Andrews, Dr. Medina of Pittsburgh, J. T. Brooks, Lieut. May, Channey Schaffer and Isaac J. Oliver. D. Van Riper officiated in the chair. In addition to the oratorical display on formance, which might be said to be somewhat eccentric in its style, as for instance, one line, in

If ye love Me Keep My Commandments. I command you that you love one another.

son for assembly.

XHITH DISTRICT—FIFTEENTH WARD.

The place appointed for the assembling of the Soft convention was not enlivened by the presence of a single shell of that kind last evening; consequently no assembly man was nominated there at least.

LYTH DISTRICT—ELEVENTH WARD.

Erastus W. Glover has the nomination of the whole Democratic party in this district, Hard Shels, Soft-Shells, Half Shells and Shedders; consequently it may be considered a Whole Shell nomination. The Republican and Whig rominee is Daviel Willis, who has represented the ward in assembly before.

HALF-SHELL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This committee met at St. John's hall, corner of Bowery and Delancy streets. Thomas McSpeelon of the Nineteenth ward in the chair, and Daciel G. Croly of the Firth, acting as secretary. Mr. Croly offeced a series of resolutions, "congratulating the Democracy "on the glorious results in Pennsylvania and Onio: "calling upon them to unite and act as their brethren "have acted elsewhere; to repudiate the fanaticism of the Know-Nothings, the Maine law, and the Re-"publican movement; "also " to appoint a committee of nine to select a State ticket by taking a portion from each ticket so as to make a ticket of "union." From a speech made by a Mr. Hume, we extract

est dicates for assembly.

The He assembly district met at the Eleventh Ward

ABIJAH MANN ON PROHIBITION.

We give it entire, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

SIP: I recognize your printed circular (without)

reply for pub leation.

I remain, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. MANN, Jr.

RICHARD FRENCH, Esq., chairman of the Liquor-dealers' Sicon mittee, New-York.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855. At 12 o'clock, by the exertions of the marshals,

n ense size that not only drew the load, but backed it at the word. Another pair owned by the same company, red and white, drew the load handsomely, but did not back equal to the others.

The next pair, owned and driven by Horace Hart of New-Birain, performed well, but not equal to another pair of splencid red six-years old oxen by the same owner.

The trial was continued by many other yoke, with tre load forward, and none equaling the Portland ride in backing, until a light pair of six-year olds, owned by John Barnard, and driven by L. E. Carenter, the same driver of the Portland oxen, prove that there is as much in the driver as in the oxen, though this is a remarkable pair, as they are not more than two thirds the weight of the other brag pair at

There were many other trials which I have not

fancy.

There were many other trials which I have not room to specify, and what is remarkable is the training it at all these beautiful "Connecticut red oxen "have received. I repeat, I have never seen so many valuable work oxen together as I have seen this day.

E. C. Phelps of Hartford has a pair of grade Durbam twins that weigh forty-one hundred weight for which he has been offered three hundred dollars, but asks three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The quality may be guessed from the piles.

Judge Smith of Woodbury has a pair of three-year old sters upon the ground, out of Mr. Hurlbut's Davons, that exceed in beauty any pair, I believe, that I have ever examined. He is offered \$250 for the pair, by a gentlemen of Albany, who, if he can get them, intends to take them to the Boston exhibition.

The crowding of the muritude to see the oxen indicates the public feeling in favor of this peculiar "institution" of he Yankees.

Manny's mower in operation, either for its noise or novelty, attracted a good deal of attention, and so did the hendsome show of agricultural implements of Munson, C inton, and others, from New-Haven, and Raggles & Co., from Worcester, and some others. Mr. Krox, of Ruggles & Co., has got up a Michigan plow with both shares on a swivel, so it can be used with-

ditts fast two horses walk and ten men pick up.

It is sold at \$10, and might be sold at half the money and give the maker a good proft.

Clinton's patent straw-utter is an invention of the present war, and if I am a judge, it is an improvement upon all the numerous family of its predecessors.

The straw runs between two shafts, upon one of this is the bride are on the other steel plates, be-

which is the knife, and on the other, steel plates, be-tween the edges of which the knife falls in its revolutwen the edges of which the annie fails in its revolu-tions and duts with more case than when it presses spainst a raw hide cylinder.

He is one of the pleasing features of all these fairs that all rorts of new agricultural implements attract

that all sorts of new agricultural implements attract more and more attention every year.

The trouble or window-blind fastening is obviated by Parker's patent hinge, a cheap article, so formed that it holds open the blind and is still easy to shut.

The utmost good order has availed all day, inside and out of the inclosure, notwites anding the jam of vebicles, and I have not heard of a single case drunkerses, or seen a man that showed any evidence of having been in contact with the beast with seven heads and ten horns.

the course.

The receipts to-day have been \$3,000, and number of persons on the ground, full 20,000, estimating by the tickets sold simply and members tickets.